

dence, are truly surprising," &c. &c.

The Rev. Calvin Colton states, on his part, that (he)—

"The author spent the last winter at Lexington, Kentucky, in immediate communication with Mr. Clay, with access to his papers and correspondence, and the whole of this work, in its progress, is submitted to him."

If we may believe the New York correspondent of the Cincinnati Gazette, he has conversed upon the subject with the reverend author, and understood from him, that on the bargain charge alone, he (Mr. Colton) had obtained from Mr. Clay near one hundred pages of manuscript, and that he (Mr. Colton) will attempt to fix upon the forehead of Gen. Jackson, through four of his friends and alleged agents of that day, the charge of his having himself made overtures to Mr. Clay; and thus to turn the tables upon the friends of Gen. Jackson, who have charged Mr. Clay with a coalition, and bargain with Mr. Adams. Mr. Colton has, it is true, subsequently published a card, softening down and modifying the statements of the Cincinnati correspondent in some respect, (not specified, however,) but admitting much of their correctness.

Not being behind the curtain ourselves we must wait to see the volumes, to ascertain their contents; but we hazard very little in saying that, let the charges against Gen. Jackson appear when they may, there will not be wanting defenders enough to protect his memory and his good name from the long-delayed and now insiduously-concocted assault. But we confess we are rather surprised, and somewhat indignant, that these charges should be reserved as a posthumous attack upon the character of this illustrious man. One other reflection, too, arises upon the face of the transaction itself—that it is a significant sign of the intention of Mr. Clay to be held up as a presidential candidate in 1848. His biographer appears to be making an attempt to clear the paths of ambition from the difficulties and stumbling-blocks which beset his progress. In addition to the above, it is said Mr. Clay has opened a correspondence with General Houston, in Texas, under the idle hope of obtaining some information that may implicate Gen. Jackson.—Union.

## JEFFERSONIAN

RICHARD JACOBS, EDITOR.



MAISON MISS.

Saturday, July 12.

"I cannot omit recommending a revival of the laws on the subject of Naturalization—Considering the ordinary duration of human life, a denial of citizenship under a residence of fourteen years is a denial to a great proportion of those who ask it, and controls a policy pursued from their settlement by many of the States, and still believed of consequence to their prosperity. And shall we refuse the unhappy fugitives from distress that hospitality which the savages of the wilderness extended to our fathers arriving in this land?"

—Thomas Jefferson.

With the present number, the first volume of the Jeffersonian is completed. And however much, we may regret the announcement, with it, it also ceases to exist. During the past twelve months, we have laboured, with whatever power we may possess to advance, those principles, that we conscientiously entertain. In the great struggle that brought success to our ranks, we took no neutral stand. And if we did not labour with effect, we contributed our mite with cheerfulness and spirit. While the Jeffersonian existed, we have never hesitated to strike at Federal measures and Federal men, without regard to any thing but candor and truth—these we have ever regarded. The reasons why we have abandoned, at least for a time, the enterprise of building up a Democratic Journal in Macon, is for the want of sufficient patronage. To many of the Democratic party, we feel under peculiar obligations for the deep interest that they have manifested in our behalf. To the mass, we have nothing to say; we are even.

It affords us, however, great pleasure, whilst we are announcing the demise of our Jeff. to say that as it expired, that its good spirit, is accompanied to the world of shades by the ghost of the whig party of Noxubee, we witnessed its last agonies on Monday last, in our Court-House, where its corporeal part was gathered together, in the shape of

a county meeting. It has been said that ghosts never speak. This adage was falsified on Monday last. It did speak, it struggled—quarrelled with its friends, repudiated and died. That it may not appear that ours is an uncharitable "burg," we will say that medical aid was in vain resorted to, to stay the rapacity of the fell destroyer. It will be enough for us to say that the last summers immortal South Carolina Nallyfying biographer of Henry Clay, was present on that occasion. We regret exceedingly, that we are not capable of repeating even a part of what he so *whiggishly* said on the occasion. We forbear even to attempt the beauties, as we have no disposition either to make the worthy Doctor blush or to make him notorious. Had we have been one of his party however, we should have been compelled, in our agony to cry out, "God save me from my friends. As it was, the ghost looked awful, as it whispered, (for we were near, and could hear it,) "*et tu Brute.*" Poor ghost we could but pity you, poor Doctor, why were you so cruel, you ought to have known, that your "*pokery*" would do no good, then why tantalize and punish, that which you profess to love so well.

In conclusion, kind reader, we part from you with many regrets. The Jeff. may rise again, we will see what can be done. Should we however, not meet again, rest assured that you have our best wishes for your future health and happiness.

### LOOK AT THIS!

All persons indebted to the "Jeffersonian" for JOB WORK, or price of SUBSCRIPTION, are earnestly requested to make immediate payment; for all accounts due the office will be placed in the hands of A. W. DABNEY, Esq., in the course of next week for collection.

The Post Office has been removed, to the Store of Messrs. Moore & Avery.

THE JEALOUSY OF QUEEN VICTORIA.—The amusing Paris correspondent of the "Courier des Etats Unis," has the following malicious bit of scandal concerning the Court of Queen Victoria. All republics have been censured because one has once exiled a son whom she was wearied with hearing called "the Just;" but here is a constitutional monarchy in the 18th century which proscribes and exiles the most accomplished of her daughters, for no other reason than that they are beautiful. It is for this moral, so edifying to the republicans, not for the sake of scandal, that we translate the gossip of the Parisian writer:

There was given on Tuesday last, at the Countess Ma—, one of those balls which have become so rare in our month of May; and at this ball we have seen, with as much surprise as pleasure all the English belles in Paris. They have not yet set out, nor will they: or if the travelling season carries them away, it is not to London that they will go—Vienna, Berlin, Naples, and Florence, as well as Paris, possessed last winter *merveilleuses* ladies and *ravissantes* misses, who have not in the spring returned to their country. Thus the first balls of the London season, and more especially the fetes of the Court, were almost completely robbed of pretty women. Scandal insists that the absence should be attributed to the secret will of the Queen Victoria.

Her Majesty is not willing that Prince Albert should have distractions; she insists essentially that her own royal attractions should alone move the heart of her young and valiant spouse. German fidelity, the excellent conjugal discipline under which the Coburgs have been trained, and particularly the number of pledges which Prince Albert has given to Hymen, do not satisfy the anxious inquietude of the Queen. To tranquillize her, it is necessary that every possibility of seduction should be removed. At the Court of England, as everywhere, and as at all times, a pretty wife is to her husband the surest means of obtaining honors; but to avail himself of it, he must send his wife travelling, and hold her far removed from the circle in which moves the spouse of the Queen. To have a pretty wife and not to let her be seen is the secret of success at the Buckingham palace. Husbands make their way to Court, whilst their wives remain confined at their country seats, or sojourn amidst the pleasures which the cities of the continent offer to them.

God save the Queen! Such is the device of all good courtiers. The Queen will be saved perhaps, but her safety may cost dear to her devoted servants. Meantime, proscription and exile have robbed the London fashionable season

of all its charms and its interest. Ball languish, the *fetes* are inanimate, and the most of the aristocratic lions—those whom ambition does not retain at Court—are setting out to the continent, bringing news of their husbands to the exiled and beautiful wives.

### The Farmer's Song.

AIR—The Sea.

A life on my native soil,—  
A home in a farmer's cot,—  
I'll never at labor recoil,  
And ask for no happier lot.  
The city has not a charm,  
With its turmoil, and noise, and strife;  
O, give me a snug little farm,  
With a kind and doting wife.  
A life on my native soil,—  
A home in a farmer's cot,—  
With my three cattle team will I toil,  
And ask for no happier lot.  
Gee up! Gee up!—  
Gee up, gee up, and gee O!

On my own native soil here I stand  
Midst blossoming fields around;  
While the air is pleasant and bland;  
And the hills with cattle abound!  
The river is flowing by;  
The boatman singing we hear;  
And the laborers how they ply,  
While echo sends round their cheer!

How cheerful it is to view  
Whole valleys of waving grain,  
And the husbandman's jovial crew,  
With sickles prostrating the plain!  
O, the song of my heart shall be,  
While earth her sweet products shall yield,  
A life of a farmer for me,  
A home in the forest and field.  
A life on my native soil—&c.

THE TARIFF.—In addition to a large surplus previously accumulated, the Merrimack Calico Works at Lowell, have declared a semi-annual dividend of ten per cent, clear profit. The Union says:

"What man in the United States can invest money in agricultural pursuits, with the expectation of making a profit of half this amount?"

In the town of Lowell there have been about ten or eleven million of dollars invested in manufactures. The average advance on the investment of stock created by this investment, cannot be less than 14 to 15 per cent.

According to the late census of the United States, there was only about 700,000 engaged in manufacturing, or employed in factories throughout the Union.

Now, in New York, and vicinity, there is a population of 500,000 depending more or less, directly or indirectly, upon commerce for support—a population in about this one commercial point alone, almost equal to all the manufacturers in the country! When to this number, we add all the sailors afloat, with the commercial population of other seaport cities, together with about three millions of persons engaged in agriculture, we have a population of about four or five to one. We find this one-fourth or one-fifth have succeeded in reducing to a kind of vassalage, for their own behoof and benefit, the remaining three-fourths or four-fifths.

"God makes it rain on the just and unjust."

The manufacturers go against this beneficent design of Heaven, and manage, by a public enactment, to withdraw the fruitful showers from the fields of commerce and agriculture, and monopolize them, to a great extent, for their own benefit.

### Government Deposites.

A letter from Washington in the "New York Tribune" says:

"The Secretary of the Treasury has nearly completed his arrangement for the more secure deposit for the public revenue. The principle of the new plan is the reduction of the number of deposite banks, and the requirement of additional security on the part of those which may be selected. In addition, the right of issuing small notes will be restricted, or taken away. At present there are seven deposite banks in the city of New York. From four of these certainly the public depositories will be removed—perhaps from five. Two banks only, as I understand, have as yet been finally determined on. A third will probably be selected; if the security shall be satisfactory, and a readiness to comply with the other conditions shall be shown. The same course will be pursued throughout the country. At present, the amount of funds in the treasury may be computed at about seven millions, and the policy of the government in reference to their distribution for safe keeping evinces a settled hostility to banks and incorporated companies."

The above article is founded on a great

extent, in error. No permanent system has been adopted by the Secretary of the Treasury. He is engaged at present in securing the public moneys, and rendering the mint most active and efficient, increasing the deposits in the mint and the coinage, especially of dimes and half dimes, to be used under the new Post Office law.

The independent treasury bill was repealed; and the Secretary is further embarrassed by the provision of the act of June 17, 1844, recognising to a certain extent the then existing deposite bank system, and declaring further, that no "changes be made except for non-compliance with the instructions of the Treasury Department, or the failure to furnish sufficient security." This provision, was no doubt designed to be changed whenever the democratic party should come into power in the two houses of Congress. That the Secretary of the Treasury will carry out his specie doctrines to the full extent permitted by the law, and especially that he will increase the coinage, is certain. But he will not attempt to violate or evade the law, to carry out any doctrines he may entertain.

In the mean time, in reply to some insinuations originating in the *Herald* and exaggerated from conjectures of what a secretary might do, into suggestion of what was done, in the way of loans to himself, we feel called upon to brush out all unworthy suspicions, by declaring that Mr. Secretary Walker never has had, and never will have any individual pecuniary transactions directly or indirectly, with any deposite bank, or any other depository of the government.

We repeat, the Secretary is contributing his proportion of public duty, to facilitate the introduction of the new post office law. He has already drawn upon the places of deposit for Mexican dollars &c., to be sent to the mint and branch mints in different sums of \$30,000, 70,000, 100,000, and \$50,000—to the amount in all, \$250,090, to be coined into dimes and half dimes, for the use of the peoples under the new post office law. More will be sent, to the full extent authorised by law. The next issue will probably be made of quarters, when a sufficient number of dimes and half dimes is coined.—Union.

### MEXICO.

On the 23d inst. a portion of the United States squadron now stationed in the waters of the gulf arrived at Pensacola from Vera Cruz. The mail of the 25th inst. brought us letters and papers from our correspondent in Mexico, brought by the Falmouth, which by some unhappy inadvertence did not come to hand in time for Tuesday morning's paper. Although a contemporary has anticipated us in publishing the news, we consider its details sufficiently important to lay them before our readers, even at this late period.

Although fever was prevailing to some extent at Vera Cruz, no cases had occurred in the squadron, and the officers and men have enjoyed perfect health.

On the afternoon of the 7th June, an attempt was made to overthrow the existing government, and produce a new revolution. It was almost immediately crushed; not, however, until several of the leaders, and twenty or thirty privates were killed. The chief conspirator was a general in the army, named Don Joaquin Rangel, and a number of other distinguished malcontents were more or less deeply engaged in the *conite*. The following transaction of an extract of a despatch from minister Cuevas to the Governor of Vera Cruz, furnishes the particulars of the occurrence:

JUNE 7th, 1845.

"An infamous attempt to create a revolution occurred this afternoon at three o'clock. It originated with a general who has proved himself unworthy of belonging to the Mexican army, Don Joaquin Rangel.

A number of the corrupt agents of that immoral administration which was overthrown on the 6th of last December and other reckless men who wish to involve the country in all the horrors of anarchy, have caused the shedding of blood in the national palace. Having seduced the guard, and a considerable portion of the battalion, that for its grater shame bears the name of the Supreme Powers, this general and his accomplices succeeded for a moment in depriving his excellency the President and three of his ministers, of their liberty.—His excellency, full of confidence in the testimony of his own conscience, and in the just and patriotic course pursued by the supreme government, presented himself to the revolted troops, and enigmatically ordered them to obey his directions, at the same moment that a portion of them were contending against the 4th battalion that were at the palace, and forcing their way in and punishing the traitors. Among these, one of the chief ringleaders, Captain Oton, has paid with his life the part he took in the inartificially deceived, at length obeyed the orders of his Excellency the President, has washed off in some degree the stain

famous attempt to disturb the public tranquility and create general disorder. That part of the guard, which, moment of its treason, and he could not help acknowledging that it may be, they were not in the secret of the revolt. The 4th battalion has been this day abolished. The officers and others who may appear to have participated in this revolt, will be visited with the utmost rigor of the law. Rangel has escaped, but if arrested, the same course will be pursued towards him, who has thus compromised the public order and the public peace.

We learn that a number of the conspirators have been arrested and thrown in prison. Among these are the ex-minister of war, Tornel, and others of a similar high standing.

Both Houses of Congress adjourned on the 29th ult., for a recess until July. Letters received at Vera Cruz on the 11th announced an extra session of Congress having been called for the 15th inst. By this it would appear that something of urgent importance has arisen, and which was not anticipated when the adjournment took place. It may have relation to the revolt, however.

We are furnished with some particulars of the embarkation of Santa Anna.—He departed with his family, in the English steamer of the 1st inst. for Havana. His sentence is banishment for life, and the residence assigned to him by Government, is Venezuela. The authorities did not dare to let him embark at Vera Cruz, for fear of some outrage being committed upon him. He was sent under the strong escort of cavalry, to "La Antigua," a place about four leagues from Vera Cruz, whence he embarked.

The operations in commerce are evidently anticipatory of war. All the cochineal in Vera Cruz has been bought up at advanced prices for the European market. Sarsaparilla, jalap, and in fact all articles of export are on the rise.

The schooner Creole was to sail from Vera Cruz about the 20th inst. Much anxiety was felt there to hear the news brought by the Relampago on her return hence.

A proclamation has been issued for holding an election for President. The time fixed is the 1st of next August, and among the candidates named are Gen. Almonte, Gen. Herrera, the present acting President, and Gomez Farias.

The version of the story regarding the threatened bombardment of Mazatlan by a French vessel of war, recently received, is confirmed. In consequence of the closing of the shops of some French residents at Mazatlan, the commander of a French man-of-war, the *Hermione*, then lying there, demanded an indemnity of some \$11,000, a non-compliance with which would be followed by a bombardment of the town. On the 21st, the French commander gave notice to the foreign residents, and to the commander of the British frigate *Thalia*, lying in port at the time, that he was about opening a fire upon the town.—The British commander replied in a manner indicating a determination to the attack, stating that he would regard it as an act of piracy. The sequel remains to be known.

There has been so much conjecture and speculation as to the course Mexico will eventually take upon the consummation of the measure of annexation, that there is little to add. The news by this arrival does not affect the warlike character of that brought by previous advices. But it is difficult, if not impossible, to arrive at anything like definite conclusions in regard to the intentions of a nation, the governmental policy of which is so remarkable for instability and fickleness. In lieu, therefore, of any thing we might offer regarding the present aspect of the relations between that country and this, we substitute the subjoined remarks of an esteemed friend and correspondent, now at Vera Cruz, and extracted from a letter of his dated at that place, the 11th instant:

"In this country minds are pretty well made up as to there being no hope of impending annexation; still all eyes are turned in the direction of Texas, for the final action of that Congress on the subject. As regards the course that Mexico will pursue in the event of her overtures to Texas being without avail, there is but one opinion, and that is, that she will declare war. In fact it could not be otherwise. One of the cries against Santa Anna in the last revolution, which ended in his overthrow and brought the actual administration into existence, was 'Texas,' and consequently the present government must, in the event of the consummation of annexation, declare war against the United States, or be overthrown, beyond any manner of doubt. The opinion of the people generally, throughout the country, was in favor of 'a war,' and no treaty with Texas.' How much more likely, then, is this to be the opinion when it is seen that the government has humbled itself to Texas and its propositions been spurned at by the latter? All, then, that may be said to the contrary is humbug. If Texas annexes herself to the United States,